

Intervention: Family and caregiver interventions

Finding: Insufficient evidence to determine effectiveness

Potential partners to undertake the intervention:

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Nonprofits or local coalitions | <input type="checkbox"/> Businesses or labor organizations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Schools or universities | <input type="checkbox"/> Media |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health care providers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local public health departments |
| <input type="checkbox"/> State public health departments | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policymakers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hospitals, clinics or managed care organizations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Parents & other family members, child care workers, and teachers |

Findings from the systematic reviews:

There is insufficient evidence to determine the effectiveness of family and caregiver interventions in reducing exposure to secondhand smoke. Exposure to other people's cigarette smoke is an important child health issue. The review of family and caregiver interventions included all mechanisms for reduction of children's environmental tobacco smoke exposure (smoke-free policies and legislation, health promotion, social-behavioral therapies, technology, education, and clinical interventions) and smoking prevention, cessation, and control programs. Three successful studies employed intensive counseling interventions targeted to smoking parents.

Limitations:

Brief counseling interventions, successful in the adult health setting when provided by physicians, cannot be extrapolated to adults in the child health setting.

References:

Roseby R, Waters E, Polnay A, Campbell R, Webster P, Spencer N. Family and carer smoking control programmes for reducing children's exposure to environmental tobacco smoke. *The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2002, Issue 3.